

by the gradual operation of necessary laws. The external conditions which society has inherited from the past are but the manifestations of inherent internal conditions in the human beings who compose it; the internal conditions and the external are related to each other as the organism and its medium, and development can take place only by the gradual development of both. Take the familiar example of attempts to abolish titles, which have been about as effective as the process of cutting off poppy-heads in a corn-field. *Jeden Mensch, eine Titel, ist ein Zopf angelassen, wenn soll dann die sociale Sprachgebrauch nicht auch sein Zopf haben?* Which we may render—"as long as nobles run in the blood, why should it not run in our speech?" As a necessary preliminary to a purely rational society, you must obtain purely rational men, free from the sweet and bitter prejudices of hereditary affection and antipathy; which is as easy as to get running streams without springs, or the leafy shade of the forest without the secular growth of trunk and branch.

This conception of European society as incarnate history, is the fundamental idea of Riehl's books. After the notable failure of revolutionary attempts conducted from the point of view of abstract democratic and socialistic theories, after the practical demonstration of the evils resulting from a bureaucratic system, which governs by an underestimating, dead mechanism, Riehl wishes to urge on the consideration of his countrymen, a social policy founded on the special study of the people as they are—on the natural history of the various social ranks. He thinks it wise to pause a little from theorizing, and seek what is the material actually present for theory to work upon. It is the glory of the Socialists—in contrast with the democratic doctrinaires who have been too much occupied with the general idea of "the people"—to inquire particularly into the actual life of the people—that they have thrown themselves with enthusiastic zeal into the study at least of one social group, namely, the factory operatives; and here lies the secret of their partial success. But unfortunately, they have made this special study of a single fragment of society the basis of a theory which quickly substitutes for the small group of Parisian proletarians the English factory-workers, the society of all Europe—nay, of the whole world. And in this way they have lost the best fruit of their investigations. For, says Riehl, the more deeply we penetrate into the knowledge of society in its details, the more thoroughly we shall be convinced that a universal social policy has no validity except on paper, and can never be carried into successful practice. The conditions of German society are altogether different from those of French, of English, or of Italian society; and to apply the same social policy to these nations indiscriminately, is about as wise a procedure as Triptolemos' knowledge of agriculture in the agricultural directions in Virginia—"Gorgeus" to his farm in the Shetland Isles.

Riehl considers, in the first place, the peasantry and aristocracy, or the "Forces of social power," and, in the second, the bourgeoisie and the "Fourth Estate" as the "Forces of social movement." The aristocracy, he observes, is the only one among these four groups which is denied, by others besides Socialists, to have any natural basis as a separate rank. It is admitted that there was once an aristocracy which had an intrinsic ground of existence, but now, it is alleged, this is an historical fiction, an antiquarian relic, venerable because grey with age. In what, it is asked, can consist the peculiar vocation of the aristocracy, since it has no longer the monopoly of the land, of the higher military functions, and of government offices, and since the service of the court has no longer any political importance? To this Riehl replies, that in great revolutionary crises, the "men of the progress" have more, than once "abolished" the aristocracy. But remarkably enough, the aristocracy has always re-appeared. This measure of abolition showed that the nobility were no longer regarded as a real class, for to abolish a real class would be an absurdity. It is quite possible to contemplate a voluntary breaking up of the peasant or citizen class as the socialistic sense, but no man in his senses would think of straightway "abolishing" citizen and peasant. The aristocracy, then, was regarded as a sort of cancer, or excrescence of society. Nevertheless, not only has it been found impossible to annihilate an hereditary nobility by decree, but also, the aristocracy of the eighteenth century outlived even the self-destructive acts of its own perversity. A life which was entirely without object, entirely destitute of functions, would not, says Riehl, so persist. He has an acute criticism of those who conduct a polemic against the idea of an hereditary aristocracy while they are proposing an "aristocracy of talent," which after all is based on the principle of inheritance. The Socialists, are, therefore, only consistent in declaring against an aristocracy of talent. "But when they have turned the world into a great Foundling Hospital, they will still be unable to eradicate the 'privileges of birth.'" We must not follow him in his criticism, however; nor can we afford to do more than mention hastily his interesting sketch of the medieval aristocracy, and his admonition to the German aristocracy of the present day, that the vitality of their class is not to be sustained by romantic attempts to revive medieval forms and sentiments, but only by the exercise of functions as real and salutary for actual society as the functions of the medieval aristocracy were for the feudal age. "In modern society the divisions of rank indicate division of labor, according to the distribution of functions in the social organism which the historical constitution of society has determined. In this way the principle of differentiation and the principle of unity are identical."

The most interesting chapters in the description of the "Fourth Estate," which concludes this volume, are those on the "Aristocracy of the Poor" and the "Intellectual Proletariat." The Fourth Estate in Germany, says Riehl, is the centre of gravity not, as in England and France, in the day laborers and factory operatives, and still less in the degenerate peasantry. In Germany, the educated proletariat is the heaven that sets the mass in fermentation; the dangerous classes there go about, not in blouses, but in frock coats; they begin with the impoverished prince and end in the hungry street. The custom that all the sons of a nobleman shall inherit their father's title, necessarily results in the fact that the class of aristocrats who are not only without function but without adequate provision, and who shrink from entering the ranks of the citizens by adopting some honest calling. The younger son of a prince, says Riehl, is usually obliged to remain without any vocation; and however zealously he may study music, painting, literature or science, he can never be a regular musician, painter, or man of science; his pursuit will be called a "passion," not a "calling," and to the end of his days he remains a dilettante. But the ardent pursuit of a fixed passion can alone satisfy the active man. Direct legislation cannot remedy this evil. The inheritance of titles by younger sons is the universal custom, and custom is stronger than law. But if all government preference for the "aristocratic proletariat" were withdrawn, the sensible man among them would prefer emigration, or the pursuit of some profession, to the hungry distinction of a title without rents. The intellectual proletarians Riehl calls the "church-militant" of the Fourth Estate in Germany. In no other country are they so numerous; in no other country is the trade in material and industrial capital so far exceeded by the wholesale and retail trade, the traffic and the money in the intellectual capital of the nation. Germany yields more intellectual produce than it can use and pay for.

"This over-production, which is not transient but permanent, is, in consequence of the increase, evidence of a diseased state of the national industry, a perverted application of industrial powers, and is a far more pungent satire on the national condition than all the poverty of operatives and peasants. Over-production is not only not a sign of the preponderance of the intellectual proletariat over the proletarians of manual labor. For man easily becomes diseased from over-study than from the want of it; the intellect is a more dangerous disease than that there are the most dangerous seeds of disease. This is the group in which the opposition between earnings and wants, between the ideal social position and the real, is the most hopelessly irreconcilable."

By Authority.

CHAMBERLAIN'S OFFICE,
Nov. 14th, 1856.

FRIDAY, the 23rd inst., being a National Holiday, will be observed as such, and all government offices will be closed.

By order of the Chamberlain.

H. A. NEILSON, Sec'y.

THANKSGIVING. PROCLAMATION BY THE KING.

WE, KAMEHAMEHA, King of the Hawaiian Islands, hereby issue our Proclamation agreeably to former custom, that

WHEREAS, during the year now drawing to a close, we have enjoyed, as a people, numerous and great blessings; peace and tranquility have prevailed throughout our Islands; we have been not only free from dangers from abroad, but have continued to enjoy the most friendly assurances of protection from our independence from the most powerful governments in the world; although the times have been hard through the scarcity of money, and our people have suffered from a drought almost unparalleled, neither our agriculture nor commerce has entirely failed; both begin to revive; the crops in most places have been good; perhaps we have never enjoyed a year of more general health; our laws have been sustained; religion and education have been free and prosperous: For all of which numerous and invaluable blessings we owe, as a nation, a formal, general and heartfelt tribute of thanksgiving to the Almighty, on whose favor all prosperity, whether individual or national, depends.

We do, therefore, with the advice and consent of our Privy Council of State, designate and recommend Thursday, the 25th day of December next, as a day of general and public Thanksgiving to God, our Heavenly Father, throughout our Islands; and we earnestly invite all good people to a sincere and prayerful observance of the same.

Done at our Palace this 3rd day of November, A. D. 1856.

KAMEHAMEHA.

THE POLYNESIAN. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1856.

Certain official designations employed under the Organic Acts of 1846 have given cause to a good deal of misapprehension. We propose to express the *Polynesian's* own particular view of the induction, in the first instance, of a system in conformity with which names are applied to predigress, and as it were, keep the nest warm for things that may exist or may not, as the future shall decide. Were high sounding and in some instances empty names arbitrarily bestowed to create a false impression abroad, or to give lustre to a small work-a-day, there would be little indeed, if any thing, to say in defense of such toying. In that case the force of High Life below stairs might be pertinently pointed at, and my Lord Duke, Sir Harry and Lady Betty made cruel use of by such as felt like making merry with a kindred performance of the stage. But when these appellations are recognized as the necessary offshoots of a system, they gain at least this much respectability, that they can no longer be called the creations of a whim, and before condemning them it becomes necessary to look beyond them to the system from which they proceed.

The source and fountain from whence the apparently obnoxious system of official nomenclature issues, as we say, the volume known as the Organic Acts of 1846. The compilers of those pages provided for every emergency that could arise, and some that could not. They piled provision upon provision, form upon form, and contemplated combinations of circumstances almost impossible. The vessel of state was another "Cautious Clara," and they like so many oracular Bunbys, never took their eyes off the extreme horizon of political and social progress. Their project of law was prophetic in its nature, for they saw or fancied they saw the shadows thrown before coming events. Thus to mention a case which ought to be familiar if frequent allusion to it could make it so, they sketched in a Navy Department, not that the Hawaiian government possessed any more of a navy than Bohemia owns of a sea-board, but in pursuance of their system, which rendered it necessary to have a place prepared and a superintendence provided for any vessel, were she only a revenue cutter, that might some day, how distant sever that day might be, belong to the public service. The bureaucratic system found great favor in their sight. As we think, they overlooked a great deal too much facts and conditions then existing. They seem to have gone on the supposition that the material they had to work upon—that is to say the genius of the people, their traditional and hereditary habits of thought and action—could be poured into any matrix they thought fit to prepare, and take its shape off-hand.

But in all this they no doubt acted conscientiously and with an earnest purpose. There were two courses open to them. One was to leave the method of supervision to be determined on, when occasion required it, from the nature of the thing to be supervised. That would have been the more practical and simple way, for until a necessity existed, and there was something which demanded interference, the statute book would have been left uncumbered with dormant enactments. The system in that case would have modelled itself to and followed the sinuosities of facts and requirements more or less developed. Perhaps it would have had about it something of the irregularity which belongs to the streets of a town that has extended itself without following any original plan. But our law-makers had in their eyes the regularity of a statutory Philadelphia. They admired parallel lines and right angles, all to be marked out in their first conception of a map. But centralization being another great point with them, they had to forego their parallel lines and lay down a number of radii, all diverging from a common centre in the

Government House. These again were intersected by circles extending beyond circles, till the whole land was covered with a huge cob-web of legislative machinery, to be used when wanted.

Those who drafted the laws of 1846 seem to have thought they had a very chaos to reduce to order. Under this impression we suppose it was they too much neglected, as we then thought and think now, the traditional modes and bias of the people. The feudalism that was ingrained in their nature, they utterly disregarded, and threw out of their system the principal feature that presented itself as a ground work ready to hand. In lieu of that dependence which is counterbalanced by advice and valuable assistance, they substituted individual choice and free agency. A man accustomed to take his cue from one that he considered wiser or more powerful than himself was left to go right or wrong, as his penetration or the dictates of his nature might suggest: if he went right, it was right; if wrong, there was a law set out on paper to punish him. We have all heard how wretches, who for many weary years had shivered in dungeons as dark as night, on being set at liberty and turned into the sun-light, have prayed the merciful to put them back again. Not physically, but mentally, this people was in something such a state when their deliverance came. The doors of their Bastille were too suddenly thrown open. Such as were not drunk with a sense of independence were overcome by a feeling of responsibility. Those committed trespasses, while these crouched in torpidity. Perfectly lost, they sat indeed like blind men by the wayside, expecting the hand to guide them, yet fearing to move lest their feet should become entangled in the net-work of legislation then newly stretched over the length and breadth of the land. Our readers will better understand this when we assure them that the mere Index to the laws of 1846 occupies from page 285 to page 382, both inclusive, of the 1st and 2nd of Kamehameha III, whilst the whole Constitution and all of the laws theretofore in force were contained in a less amount of printed matter.

We disclaim all connexion with those people who can see no harm in their view of the question, and no good beyond it. The framers of the acts just referred to, no doubt considered that a native acted under an enlightened legislation would in time become enlightened. We have none of us forgotten the story of that law-giver, who having procured the passage of his code, induced the people to undertake to observe it until his return; which promise being made, he departed never to come back. Our confidants no doubt believed that they were extending over and above the people a trolly to which their tendrils might aspire and around which they would entwine. After ten years of experiment we are willing to confess that such has been the result to a limited extent. The bewilderment has, however, only partially passed over.

Much of the frame work has quietly rotted and become a dead letter. In this way simplicity justified itself, and declared that to over elaborate was to undermine. The design was, as it were, to lay out a town with every building in its proper place. The church was there, and the prison, and so was the market and the court house; the custom house and the registrar's office; in fact every possible convenience, and most of them likely to remain only on paper. The theory pursued reminds us of that according to which the "Edens" of a new country are planned, the projectors believing in the language of Holy Writ, that a "thousand years are as one day," and consumption the inevitable result of a well devised plan.

These remarks were more immediately suggested by an article in the *Westminster Review*, from which we have culled in this week's paper. Such passages as the following will help to show the connexion of ideas:

"His chief idea of a government is of a power that raises his taxes, opposes his harmless customs, and torments him with new formalities. The source of all this is the false system of 'enlightening' the peasant which has been adopted by bureaucratic governments. A system which disregards the traditions and hereditary attachments of the peasant, and appeals only to a logical understanding which is not yet developed in him, is simply disintegrating and ruinous to the peasant character."

"Instead of allowing the peasants to manage their own affairs, and if they happen to believe that five or four make election in calculation, so that they may gradually understand processes, and not merely see results, bureaucracy comes in with its 'Ready Reckoner' and works all the peasant's sums for him—the surest way of maintaining him in his stupidity, however it may shake his prejudice."

"They talked of 'enlightening' the peasant, and got that peasant divided in the mind. Only a baseless misconception of the peasant's character could induce the supposition that he would feel the slightest enthusiasm about the principles involved in the re-constitution of the Empire, or even about the re-constitution itself. He has no zeal for a written law, as such, but only so far as it takes the form of a living law—a tradition."

"As a necessary preliminary to a purely rational society, you must obtain purely rational men, free from the sweet and bitter prejudices of hereditary affection and antipathy; which is as easy as to get running streams without springs, or the leafy shade of the forest without the secular growth of trunk and branch."

After the notable failure of revolutionary attempts conducted from the point of view of abstract democratic and socialistic theories, after the practical demonstration of the evils resulting from a bureaucratic system, which governs by an underestimating, dead mechanism, Riehl wishes to urge on the consideration of his countrymen, a social policy founded on the special study of the people as they are—on the natural history of the various social ranks. He thinks it wise to pause a little from theorizing, and seek what is the material actually present for theory to work upon."

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

(Cont.)

(Signed.) THO. HARVEY, Captain.

H. M. S. HAVANNAH, Honolulu, Oct. 21st, 1856.

SIR—In compliance with your orders I have surveyed the harbor of Honolulu, and beg to enclose the accompanying plan and remarks.

I feel confident that with the aid of steam, vessels drawing 22 feet of water, may be brought over the bar at high water, there being always 18 inches rise and fall, and 2 feet at springs. The passage should not be attempted if there is a continual break on the middle bar. Buoy placed at the positions marked A and B would be found very useful.

To clear the bar to five fathoms, a space of about 700 square feet must be removed, varying in depth from 11 to 7 feet. The bottom apparently is fine hard sand.

A white buoy in 10 fathoms marks the outer anchorage. Never anchor in less than 10 fathoms. Trusting the plan will be of some service to the Hawaiian Government.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed.) THOS. A. HULL, Master.

H. M. S. HAVANNAH, Honolulu, 5th November, 1856.

SIR—I have the honor to request that you will be pleased to present the accompanying chart of the harbor of Honolulu to His Majesty the King.

It is made from a survey by Mr. Thomas A. Hull, Master of this ship, whose superior abilities in that part of his profession, with the painstaking manner in which he has performed the task, are premises for its accuracy.

The survey was taken by my order, after a meeting on board, assembled by Mr. Willis to consider some contemplated harbor improvements, and on my suggestion as a necessary preliminary to any such undertaking.

Present, His Royal Highness Prince Loti; Prince David; Mr. Willis, Minister for Foreign Relations; Mr. Holdsworth, Harbor Master; Captain Paty, a resident; Captain Gialme, H. I. M. ship *Embuscade*; Captain Marjory, H. I. M. ship *Alcedo*; Captain Bontwell, U. S. ship *John Adams*; Captain Harvey, H. B. M. ship *Havannah*.

I have also the honor to send a tracing of the plan, by your request, for the information of the Foreign Office, and a copy of Mr. Hull's letter to me on completion of the survey.

I have the honor, &c.

(Signed.) THOS. HARVEY, Capt. To WILLIAM MILLER, Esq., Her Majesty's Commissioner, Consul General, &c. &c. &c.

BRITISH LEGATION AND CONSULATE, Honolulu, November 18, 1856.

SIR—I have the honor to enclose to you herewith, a copy of a letter from Captain Harvey, Commander of H. B. M. ship *Havannah*, and a copy of another letter from Mr. Hull respecting the chart of the harbor of Honolulu, which I had the honor, at the request of Captain Harvey, to present to the King of these Islands, at an audience with His Majesty on the 5th instant, at which both you and Captain Harvey were present.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble servant,

WM. MILLER, Esq., Minister of Foreign Relations, &c. &c. &c.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, City of Honolulu, 19 November, 1856.

SIR—I have received, this morning, your despatch of yesterday, containing a copy of Captain Harvey's letter to you of the 5th instant, with copy of Mr. Hull's letter to him of the 21st of October, relating to a plan of the harbor of Honolulu prepared by him, which you, for Capt. Harvey, presented to the King, at the audience given on that day to him and his officers, and to Captain Gialme and his officers.

In obedience to a special command of the King's at that reception, on the 14th I addressed to Captain Harvey the letter of which I have the honor to enclose copy.

In justice to others, I must add that having consulted Admiral Hamelin in March, 1846, on the improvements of which the port was susceptible, he approved of the plan which the King's Government are now endeavoring to carry out; regretted that he had not time to make a minute survey of the port by his own officers, but promised to recommend to the Governor of Tahiti to send an officer of the engineers by the first vessel of war, visiting Honolulu, to make the survey and a plan of general improvement; that having consulted Colonel Smith of the United States Engineers in 1850, he approved of the same plan in its general features; that Capt. Collinson of the Royal Engineers did the same also in 1850; and that Sir Thomas Thompson of H. B. M. ship *Talbot*, while approving of such plan, qualified his approval with the expression of a doubt whether the filling up of the reef would not so diminish the *tidal* and *efflu* of sea water as to promote the accumulation, in the harbor proper, of matter deposited by the river.

With all these lights, I suggested to the Legislature of 1850 the act to improve the fortifications and harbor of Honolulu, which was published in the *Polynesian*, No. 40, of 11th February, 1854.

On the 16th of May, 1854, a minute report, with plans prepared by Mr. Webster, on the same subject, was made to the King and Privy Council and laid before the Legislature of that year.

In 1855 an old chart of the harbor by Lieutenant and William of the British Navy was revised and enlarged by Lieutenant T. A. Phelps of the American Navy, and engraved by Mr. Emuort.

But there was still room for the chart prepared by Mr. Hull, which is the largest and most complete we have ever had, and which shows, in the clearest manner, the vast and solid and the valuable improvements of which the harbor and reefs are capable, but not without a very large expenditure of money.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

B. C. WYLLIE, Esq., H. B. M. ship's Commissioner, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, City of Honolulu, 14 November, 1856.

SIR—By special command of the King, I have the honor to convey to you His Majesty's thanks for the chart of the harbor of this city, which through H. B. M. ship's Commissioner, you presented to His Majesty at your audience last week.

And I am commanded further to request you, in the King's name, to thank your officer, Mr. Hull, who has shown so much exactness and talent in the preparation of that chart.

He has thereby, with your sanction, rendered an important service to the King's Government, who, as you know, are engaged in an extensive plan of improvements, demanding great present outlay; but the effect of which will be greatly to augment the capacity of the port for the accommodation of vessels of the high power, for steamers, merchant and whaling, and to gain for the Government an *enormous* increase on each side of the harbor, of vast extent and value, for wharves, coal and other depots, warehouses, merchants' offices, public offices, and even whole streets of private houses.

If our trade should increase during the next twenty years in a ratio at all proportionate to its actual increase since 1844, the population and resources of Honolulu, before 1876, be developed to an extent requiring all the improvements contemplated by the King's Government.

I avail myself of this opportunity to assure you of the high respect and consideration with which I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

R. C. WYLLIE, Esq., H. B. M. ship's Commissioner, &c.

Correspondence.

24 Anniversary of Honolulu Sailor's Home Society.

Honolulu, 20th Nov., 1856.

As I did not recognize your presence among the numerous auditory at the Bethel on last Monday evening, and not knowing whether you had appeared upon the occasion, I have thought your readers might be interested in a sketch of the proceedings on the occurrence of the second anniversary of the "Honolulu Sailor's Home Society."

The President of the Society, the Hon. Judge Lee, presided upon the occasion. The exercises were opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Turner, Pastor of the Methodist Church. The Report of the Society's labors and efforts during the last two years, or from the Society's organization, was then read by the Rev. S. C. Damon—the said Report having been prepared under the direction of the Executive Committee. It appeared from the Report that the Trustees had been enabled to erect buildings and open the establishment for the accommodation of at least fifty lodgers and boarders, and furthermore that the "Home" was now full of boarders. It appeared also that under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Thrum, the "Home" was now accomplishing the design of its patrons and friends.

There was one fact apparent in the Report which struck the mind of at least one in the assembly with much force—it was this: that the Trustees had gone about the undertaking in a business-like manner. Having estimated the cost of erecting a building, and had they governed themselves accordingly, and had not exceeded the estimate, which was quite remarkable, considering the cost of labor and materials in this part of the world.

The Treasurer's Report was then read by J. E. Chamberlain, Esq. From the Report it appeared that the Trustees had expended for buildings and furniture \$13,733. Adding to this the amount of the estimated value of the land, would show that the establishment now stood in valuation at \$18,733. During the last year the receipts of the Society were \$3,227, and the present debt of the Society \$1,739 77. This indebtedness appeared quite small considering the amount of work accomplished.

After the reading of these Reports the President arose and stated, that, through serious illness, the audience would not be favored with his Majesty's presence. Most emphatically did the President assure the audience of the King's continued and abiding interest in the welfare of the Society, and as an evidence of interest, his Majesty wished to subscribe another hundred dollars to the Society's funds. This announcement was received with warm and enthusiastic applause.

The Hon. Mr. Gregg, U. S. Commissioner, then followed with some remarks, replete with eloquence, good sense and adaptiveness. He referred to the view which he knew his Majesty took of this Society, and the importance of aiding, in every possible manner, the efforts of the Trustees, and the honorable speaker very justly complimented the character of American wharves, and of seamen generally. He referred to a visit which he had that day made to the "Home," and expressed his surprise to find everything so admirably suited to the ostensible design of such an institution. His remarks were very sincere, upon those who took advantage of the sailor's weakness, and who robbed him of his hard earnings. On sitting down the audience warmly applauded the remarks which had been made.

Then followed some earnest and appropriate remarks by several ship masters, including Capt. Cox, of the *Magnolia*, Capt. Whitfield, of the *Gladiator*, Capt. Nye, of the *Neptune*, and others. They spoke of themselves as a boarder at the "Home," and Capt. Barker, of the *Abraham Barker*. The latter gentleman remarked that he wished to be considered "out of town." Several other persons whose names were called, probably desired to be found in Capt. Barker's company, "out of town."

Upon the whole, the meeting passed off most satisfactorily. All present appeared much interested and delighted. About \$140 in cash was collected, and pledges were secured for \$290 more; this indicating that very soon the Sailor's Home Society will be relieved of all pecuniary embarrassment. Trustees having been chosen, the meeting adjourned. Long wave the flag of the Honolulu Sailor's Home Society.

W. M. MILLER, Esq., Minister of Foreign Relations, &c. &c. &c.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, City of Honolulu, 19 November, 1856.

SIR—I have received, this morning, your despatch of yesterday, containing a copy of Captain Harvey's letter to you of the 5th instant, with copy of Mr. Hull's letter to him of the 21st of October, relating to a plan of the harbor of Honolulu prepared by him, which you, for Capt. Harvey, presented to the King, at the audience given on that day to him and his officers, and to Captain Gialme and his officers.

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Your most obedient humble servant,

B. C. WYLLIE, Esq., H. B. M. ship's Commissioner, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, City of Honolulu, 14 November, 1856.

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R. C. WYLLIE, Esq., H. B. M. ship's Commissioner, &c.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN RELATIONS, City of Honolulu, 14 November, 1856.

SIR—By special command of the King, I have the honor to convey to you His Majesty's thanks for the chart of the harbor of this city, which through H. B. M. ship's Commissioner, you presented to His Majesty at your audience last week.

And I am commanded further to request you, in the King's name, to thank your officer, Mr. Hull, who has shown so much exactness and talent in the preparation of that chart.

He has thereby, with your sanction, rendered an important service to the King's Government, who, as you know, are engaged in an extensive plan of improvements, demanding great present outlay; but the effect of which will be greatly to augment the capacity of the port for the accommodation of vessels of the high power, for steamers, merchant and whaling, and to gain for the Government an *enormous* increase on each side of the harbor, of vast extent and value, for wharves, coal and other depots, warehouses, merchants' offices, public offices, and even whole streets of private houses.

If our trade should increase during the next twenty years in a ratio at all proportionate to its actual increase since 1844, the population and resources of Honolulu, before 1876, be developed to an extent requiring all the improvements contemplated by the King's Government.

I avail myself of this opportunity to assure you of the high respect and consideration with which I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,